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To the QUEEN's *most Excellent Majesty.*

The humble Addreſs of the Provoſt, Fellows and Scholars of the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity of Queen *Elizabeth* near *Dublin*; preſented to Her Majeſty by his Excellency the Earl of *Wharton*, Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

IN *the midſt of our juſt Concern for the unſpeakable Loſs which your Majeſty and all your Subjects have had in the Death of the Prince of* Denmark, *it is no ſmall Comfort to us that we can Congratulate your Majeſty upon the glorious and uninterrupted Succeſſes of your Arms under the Command of the Duke of* Marlborough.

We do with all Sincerity and Gratitude own and acknowledge the many Bleſſings of your moſt auſpicious Reign: And we have lately, by a Declaration ſigned by us in a full Congregation, given publick Teſtimony of our Thankfulneſs to God for that happy Revolution which brought your Majeſty to the Throne, the greateſt Bleſſing your Subjects ever had; of our great Veneration for your Sacred Perſon; and of our firm Adherence to the Succeſſion as by Law Eſtabliſhed; and we could wiſh the Loyalty of our Hearts were as open to your Majeſty, as it is to God who ſees them.

We do with fervent Zeal pray for your Majeſty's Health and Proſperity, and ſhall take all Occaſions of ſhewing our utmoſt Abhorrence and Deteſtation of all things which expreſly or by inſinuation tend to the Diſturbing the peaceable Courſe of your Government, or even to the leaſt Diſquiet of your Mind.

Which Addreſs Her Majeſty received very graciouſly.

Vienna, February 16. *N. S.* On the 6th Inſtant at Night arrived here the Marquis of Prié's Secretary from Rome, with the Articles of the Treaty of Peace concluded between the Emperor and the Pope. The Treaty was ſigned on the 15th of January, by Cardinal Paolucci in the Pope's Name, and by the Marquis of Prié for the Emperor. The Pope was to Disband all his new-raiſed Troops in 14 Days after the Concluſion of the Treaty; to reduce his Forces to the antient Eſtabliſhment, and to diſmiſs out of his Service all foreign and ſuſpected Officers. He is to proceed immediately to an acknowledgment of King Charles III. He is to ſend a Nuncio to the Court of Barcelona, and to receive from thence an Ambaſſador at Rome. He is to grant King Charles all the Prerogatives which depend on the See of Rome, ſuch as the Nomination to Biſhopricks and Church Benefices, as alſo to the Cardinal's Cap. Comacchio is to remain in the Hands of the Emperor, 'till the Pretenſions of the Empire and of the See of Rome to that Place be examined, and decided in a Conference to be held for that purpoſe, between a Deputation of Cardinals and the Marquis of Prié. The Right to the Sovereignty of Parma and Placentia is to be debated in the ſame Conference. The Pope is to uſe all poſſible Endeavours to hinder the Malecontents of Naples, who have taken ſhelter in the Eccleſiaſtical Territories, from carrying on any Plots or Machinations to diſturb the Quiet of that Kingdom. The Imperial Troops are to leave forthwith the Pope's Territories. Prince Hercolani, the Emperor's Ambaſſador at Venice, and the Marquis del Vaſto, the King of Spain's Ambaſſador at this Court, have, through the Emperor's Interceſſion, obtained their Pardon from the Pope. The Affairs of Religion in Sileſia are now finally ended, and the Imperial and Swediſh Commiſſioners, who have had the Direction of that Affair, are exchanging mutual Acts thereupon. The Imperial Commiſſioners give to the Swediſh Miniſter the Emperor's Order to the Governors and Magiſtrates of Sileſia, for ſupporting and maintaining the Lutherans in the peaceable Enjoyment of what they have been now put in Poſſeſſion of by Vertue of the Treaty of Alt-Ranſtadt. On the other hand, the Swediſh Miniſter delivers to the Imperial Commiſſioners a Declaration in the King of Sweden's Name, acknowledging the Treaty of Alt-Ranſtadt to be fully executed by the Emperor in all its Points.

Berlin, February 16. *N. S.* Orders are given to ſeveral Regiments to be in readineſs to march towards the Frontiers of Mecklemburg, but 'tis hoped the Potentates concerned in the Protection of the Nobility of Mecklemburg will not preſs things to an Extremity, ſince this Court and the Duke of Mecklenburg do declare they are ready to enter into any Meaſures which ſhall be propoſed to end that Affair amicably, and to avoid any occaſion of Diſturbance in the Circle of Lower-Saxony. The Duke of Mecklemburg, who is now at Caſſel, is expected here the latter end of next Week, in his return home. The Queen preſented this Day to the King, Monſieur Rheden as her Chamberlain. Certain Peaſants on the Frontiers of his Majeſty's Dominions, and thoſe of the Elector of Hanover, have lately had a Quarrel, in which there were 8 or 10 killed, and about 30 wounded on both ſides; but this Affair is likely to have no other Conſequence than that Commiſſioners will be appointed on both ſides to examine into the Matter, with Power to puniſh the Aggreſſors. They write from Saxony, that the late Chancellor Beuchling was lately ſet at Liberty, upon an engagement not to go out of Saxony. Letters from Novogrodeck of the 13th of the laſt Month tell us, that the Conferences were begun at Zamos for an Accommodation; the principal Points inſiſted upon by the Confederates are, That they ſhall renounce on both ſides the Protection of the King of Sweden and the Czar; That King Staniſlaus ſhall ſubmit to a new Election; and That the Swedes ſhall quit the Kingdom. The ſame Letters ſpeak of the Victory obtained by the Swedes; the Muſcovites are ſaid to have loſt 18000 Men, and the Swedes 13000; after the Battel, it is ſaid, the Swedes continued their March towards Moſcow. Prince Eugene is expected here within 10 Days. King Auguſtus obſerving that the frequent Conferences which are held with his Miniſters, and thoſe of the Czar at Dreſden, have occaſioned much Jealouſie, has ordered his Miniſter in this Court to ſignifie, that the Reaſon of thoſe Conferences are only to ſettle ſome mutual Pretenſions remaining between him and the Czar. Among other things, his Czariſh Majeſty has demanded the Papers of Monſieur Patkull, and makes alſo an enquiry after Writings which were in the Hands of a Muſcovite Commiſſary, who died ſome Months ago in Saxony.

Berne, February 20. *N. S.* The laſt Letters from Milan brought us ſome of the Conditions of the Treaty lately concluded between the Emperor and the Pope, which are as follow. I. That the Pope ſhall acknowledge Charles the III. as King in general. II. That a Congregation of 15 Cardinals ſhall be appointed to determine whether the Pope ought to acknowledge him for the Catholick King, that is to ſay, for King of Spain; and that the Pope ſhall be obliged to ſtand by their Deciſion, but not the Emperor. III. That the Pope ſhall not keep in Arms above 5000 Men in all his Territories. IV. That he ſhall pay Contributions for 10000 Imperialiſts. V. That he ſhall appoint a Congregation of Cardinals and Miniſters of the Emperor or Empire, to examine whether Comacchio, Ferrara, Parma, Placentia, and the other Territories poſſeſſed by the Roman Princes, are Imperial Fiefs, or not. VI. That the German Garriſon ſhall continue at Camacchio 'till the Deciſion of that Affair. VII. That the German Troops ſhall march out of the